

GROWTH OF CANADA.

Its Rapid Development Has Attracted the Attention of Many.

Settlement of the Vast Lands of Our Neighbor Will Prove of Advantage to the Entire Continent.

What are the people of the United States going to do to escape the manifold evils they fear, not without reason, from the operations of the gigantic trusts which are being formed almost daily in every part of the country? This is a question that agitates not only the poor man, but the man of moderate capital. In years gone by, the man of energy out of employment or the man with small capital was able to go farming in the United States with every prospect of securing a competency for himself. But the day when Uncle Sam was rich enough to give every man a farm has gone by. In discussing the question of the future welfare of the increasing population of the continent with Mr. J. A. Smart, deputy member of the interior for Canada, who was found busy with his superintending of immigration in their office at Ottawa, Canada, Mr. Smart made the statement that there is now very little homestead land in the United States, and the man who seeks fortune in that way must now look elsewhere. It fortunately happens that we have right at our very door an oppor-

been about 30 bushels per acre, in one or two years it fell to about 18 bushels, but even that production with present prices will yield a large profit, the cost of raising an acre being placed by experts at from five to seven dollars per acre.

Wheat, however, is not the only cereal grown. The crops of oats, barley, and peas are phenomenal. Oats were found by delegates visiting the country to yield from 60 to 90 bushels to the acre, while in some instances they have been known to exceed 100 bushels. One delegate states: "The grain stood five feet six inches high, the heads were more than 12 inches long and each chaff case is found to contain not one but three perfect kernels of oats." What other country produces such oats?

The yield of barley is enormous and the quality is so superior that it is sought after by brewers everywhere at several cents per bushel more than that grown in other countries. Peas, too, yield a splendid crop. They are entirely free from bugs and grubs, and being used for hog fattening they give splendid results both in quality of meat and in the weight gained by the animals. To the fact that the hogs are fed on peas instead of corn experts attribute the entire absence from the country of hog cholera, so familiar in some of the western states. It must not be supposed that corn will not grow in Western Canada. It does grow there to a height of ten to twelve feet, and is used for ensilage and occasionally for fodder.

With regard to the yield of cereals a

south of Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan, and beyond is set apart for the maintenance of schools—a very liberal provision indeed. The schools are non-sectarian and national in character. In connection with education, experimental farms have been established in Manitoba and the territories, where all the different kinds of grain, seed, roots, vegetables, grasses, fruits, trees and shrubs that it is sought to grow in the country are sown on the varied soils of the farm and the results published in the newspapers for the information and guidance of the farming communities. In addition, traveling schools of dairy instructors are sent around. These give lectures, accompanied by practical operations in all the arts of raising cattle, butter and cheese making, etc., that the best methods known may be taught the settlers without the loss of time and money that would be required were they left to their own resources in such important matters. Again, farmers' institutes are held at regular intervals at important points. These present make known their most successful methods of farming and interchange experiences.

The climate is one of the best to be found anywhere. It was said at one time that the cold weather prevented successful farming, but these allegations have been completely falsified by the experiences of those who have lived there for years and by the success that farming has met with. On the point of climate it may be said that the town of Edmonton, in latitude 53 degrees 29 minutes north, much farther north than the city of Winnipeg, is 45 miles farther south than St. Petersburg, the capital of Russia, farther south than any part of either Scotland, Denmark, Norway or Sweden, and as far south as Dublin, Ireland, Liverpool in England, or Hamburg in Germany, and yet these cities are not considered as being by any means in the frozen regions of the north. In fact the climate of Western Canada is described by those who have lived there for years as very agreeable and preferred to that of the east.

Disease is little known, epidemics are unheard of. Spring commences early in April. Sometimes the snow entirely disappears early in that month. Spring is soon followed by summer. Daylight at this latitude is two hours longer than anywhere below the boundary line. The result is a better quality of wheat, owing to the almost perpetual sunshine, than any place south. Autumn is a delightful season. It extends into the month of December, the snow not falling until late in December, thus giving the farmer the opportunity to finish his threshing, complete the marketing of his thousands of bushels of wheat, and leaving plenty of time to put his land in condition for the crops of the following year.

The district of Alberta, immediately east of British Columbia and reaching the boundary line on the south, has a total length of 430 miles from south to north, and 250 miles from east to west. It contains an area of 106,000 square miles. The district is generally spoken of as "Northern Alberta" and "Southern Alberta" because of the different character of the two portions. Southern Alberta is preeminently a ranching and dairying country and offers opportunities in that direction that are unequalled. It is composed of high open plains broken by the valleys of numerous rivers. These valleys and the bench lands produce most luxuriantly a most nutritious growth of native grasses, in which the cattle feed up to their loins. Profits are large, steers selling on the ranches for \$45 and \$45, which had cost their owner only the interest on the price of the land, on the original investment in stocking the range, and in his share of the annual roundup.

Northern Alberta comprises that great fertile valley stretching about 40 miles north of Calgary for 200 miles or more. It is well wooded as well as well watered. For 25 cents, if he has no timber on his land, the settler can get a government permit to cut as much timber as he may require to put up his buildings, supply of firewood and fence rails. In addition to the agricultural and ranching possibilities of this district nature has been prodigal in her deposits of coal and other minerals.

Canada has enormous stretches of timber lands convenient to good markets. Her fisheries are the largest and richest in the world. The salmon of British Columbia is famous everywhere. Railways penetrate to every settled part of the dominion, and bring the producer and consumer close together. The fruit of British Columbia is second to none.

In mineral production Canada bids fair to beat the world. The entire region west of Alberta to the coast and north of the boundary line to the Arctic circle appears to be one vast deposit of minerals—gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, coal, etc. British Columbia is making a record in the production of gold and silver that any country might be proud of. In short, in no other country in the world are the same chances open to the poor man, the man of moderate means or the capitalist, as present themselves on the young Dominion of Canada.

State Turtles.
Turtles are very largely found along the coast line of Burma, and the impetuous government has found means to make money out of it. The right to collect turtles and eggs is sold by auction annually by the deputy commissioners within whose districts the banks are situated. The revenue from this source in the Irrawaddy division alone was about 28,000 rupees. For some time past a decrease in the number of turtles and tortoises has been noticed, and the government now proposes that the islands on which the tortoises lay should be completely protected from January 1 to May 15 (the laying and hatching season) once in every five years, and that a small establishment should be maintained for this purpose.—Calcutta Amrita Bazar Patrika.

Swiss Recruit. A Swiss recruit was asked the other day who William Tell was, and could not say. Another, on being asked who Bismarck was, replied, "a preacher," and a third said he was "emperor of France."—N. Y. Post.

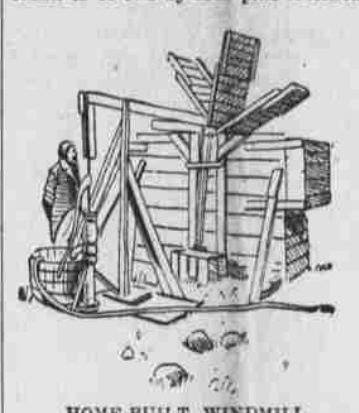
A Fatal Mistake. Sagebrush Sam—That there dude bartender over to Red Dog did kinder sudden, didn't he? What was the trouble? Cactus Charlie—He set out a glass of water with dry-kiln Dave's whiskey.—N. Y. Journal.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

A CHEAP WINDMILL.

How an Ingenious Nebraska Farmer Constructed One at an Expense of Just \$1.50.

In the great arid west district several enterprising settlers have bought or fixed up various kinds of windmills, pumps, hydraulic rams, etc., and made the dry, parched desert blossom as the rose. One of the most enterprising of these industrious people is J. L. Brown, of Buffalo county, Neb., whose "go-devil" mill, illustrated herewith, was made entirely by him of cast-off farm material except \$1.50 for gas pipe for axle. A similar mill can be made of new material for five or six dollars. This mill has furnished water since 1894 for house, stock and a ten-acre fruit farm.



HOME-BUILT WINDMILL.

To the axle by a three-eighth bolt. The wheel-pump that works the piston is at this latitude in two hours longer than anywhere below the boundary line. The result is a better quality of wheat, owing to the almost perpetual sunshine, than any place south. Autumn is a delightful season. It extends into the month of December, the snow not falling until late in December, thus giving the farmer the opportunity to finish his threshing, complete the marketing of his thousands of bushels of wheat, and leaving plenty of time to put his land in condition for the crops of the following year.

The wheel has eight fans. Many make them with but four, but eight are better, as it runs steadier in any wind whether heavy or light. The box is made just large enough for the wheel to turn nicely. If made too large, it does not work so well. Set four two by four pine scantlings in the ground to nail the boards to with one on each side of the wheel on top for the axle to rest on. The box for the axle to turn in is cut into the two by four, another piece is held in place over the journal by wood screws to hold it down. This has run since '94 and has worn but little in that time. The wheel is never kept from running whether occupied to the pump or not, as to look it when not wanted for raising would be more apt to break the wheel than to let it run. Mr. Brown says that "it takes a stronger wind to run it than it does a well-made mill of the standard makes. I presume it is more useful here than it would be in other places, as our prevailing winds are north and south; we seldom have winds from any other direction that would work any wheel. The pump is more useful in seasons of drought than at any other time because we have severe drought here only in seasons of high wind."—Farm and Home.

A NEW ERA COMING.
The introduction of motor power will necessitate the making of better roads.

The propelling power of the future, in rural districts as well as in the cities, will be electricity and compressed air. The horseless age is almost upon us. Great factories are now preparing to turn out motor vehicles by the thousands and hundreds of thousands, and there is little doubt that only a few years will elapse before they will be in general use throughout the country. Not only will motor and compressed air vehicles be used for pleasure conveyances, but they will be used for doing the work of the farm and conveying the products to the markets and shipping points.

The use of this kind of vehicles will necessitate the making of better roads. They will prove an inestimable boon to the farmer. Their advent into general use means a new era for him. They will do away with much of the drudgery of farm life and add in numerous ways to his pleasure and profit. They will greatly lessen the cost of transporting to market his products, thus enabling him to realize more for his labor, even at the same prices. The care and expense of keeping work animals will be a thing of the past. But unless the people of the country bestir themselves for better roads the cities will enjoy these luxuries for a generation before they can be made practical in the rural districts.—The State's Duty.

Simple Cure for Gargot.
I have had quite a number of cows in my dairy at different times which were troubled with gargot. I will not say what causes it, but some cows are more subject to it than others, and it is always the best cows which are affected. I have no trouble now in stopping it. As soon as I find a cow whose udder is hard I dissolve one tablespoonful of maltipier in about two gills of hot water and mix it thoroughly with some ground feed. If she will not eat it I drench her by using a long-necked bottle. Two doses morning and evening have always been sufficient.—Prairie Farmer.

The fruit and vegetable garden and the orchard combined make an excellent home sanitarium.

TREASURES DRAINED.

An Ohio Man Tells How Officials Have the Drainage Where the Public Doesn't Want It.

Thomas L. Pogue, chairman of the Ohio Division L. A. W. Good Roads committee, has written the terse remarks to make on "Draining the roads made of the treasury."

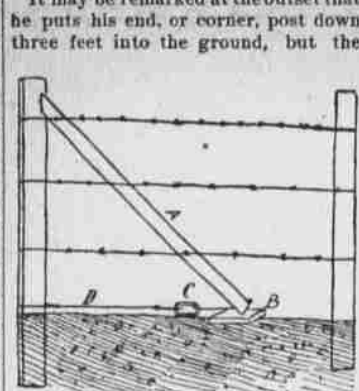
"If the modern politician could truly enter into these words: 'My country, 'tis of thee I think,' instead of 'My country, think of me,' and the amount it cost me to get the election, and the amount it costs me to support the style that is expected of me, holding this great and honorable position as I now do,' it would change about the drainage system of all the great states. Instead of paying particular attention to the draining of the state treasury, there would be more attention paid to the drainage of the so-called state highways."

"Spoke wiser than he knew, did the man that coined the expression 'The county has gone dry,' for it is the only way the county could go, for no great things were ever moved about in mud, and no county will ever get a first-class business, until it has first-class roads, for there are the veins of prosperity, and if there is any trouble with the veins the body is not healthy. When a man gets bilious he takes something, perhaps thoroughwort, and when a county gets bilious and things don't move as they should, the best thing for that county is to take a good large dose of thoroughwort, and drain all the roads; then the second dose, stone all the main roads; and the third dose, stone all the roads."

"Some one says, what talk! That would bankrupt a county. Well, if the timid party will take the trouble to investigate he will find that every acre of tillable land in the state, which is not enhanced in value by its nearness to some village or city, can bond itself to twice its value for permanent roads, and such an act, if it were necessary, would be a good investment, and the owner could, if all did the same thing, so that permanent roads were continuous, pay the interest and retire the bonds, and be worth more money in 40 years than he otherwise would have been. However, this is not necessary, for permanent stone roads can be built for much less than the value of the land today, but if these roads were built, land would climb the value ladder faster and go up higher than the most sanguine good roads advocate would dare to prophesy."

WIRE FENCE POSTS.
How a Swivel May Be Used to Tighten Things Up If the Brace Gets a Trifle Slack.

John G. Sigler, of Baileyville, Kan., has devised and tried with gratifying success a method of bracing a wire fence post. After a year's experience he considers it a substantial and economical device. If properly put in, he says, it will last for a lifetime. Mr. Sigler does not aim to take out a patent on this system, but contributes it for the benefit of our readers.



HOW TO BRACE WIRE FENCE POSTS.

other posts only two feet. The drawing shows his plan admirably. The brace post, A, is set into a notch in the upright. Although it rests on the big flat stone, B, it is not necessary that the latter should be notched, too. A horizontal hole is bored near the lower end of the brace post to admit a long bolt, connecting with a swivel, C, whose size is exaggerated in the drawing purposely, to bring it out more distinctly. An ordinary galvanized wire, D, connects the swivel with the upright corner post. The swivel is screw-threaded at one end—that toward the upright post. Turning it in one direction or the other tightens or loosens the wire, and sets the brace up more or less firmly.—N. Y. Tribune.

FLOWERS AS CLOCKS.

Wonderful Timepiece Constructed by an Ohio Gardener for a New York Millionaire.

The phenomenon of certain species of flowers opening and closing at particular hours has been utilized by an Ohio landscape gardener to add a unique decoration to the grounds of a millionaire's country seat at Tarrytown. It consists of a flowerbed which can be used as a clock. The bed is circular and divided into 12 parts. Each part contains a figure composed of flowers which open or close at the corresponding hour. Thus the two space is occupied by an 11, made of hawkweed, which closes at two p. m. precisely. The hands are stationary, of course, and are composed of the common yellow dandelion, which opens at 5:30 a. m., and closes at 8:30 p. m., and to arrangement of flowers representing these figures. Among the flowers used are the snow thistle, which opens at five a. m. and begins to close at 11, but does not fully close until noon; the yellow goat's beard, which opens at four a. m. and closes at four p. m.; the blue cheery, which opens at four p. m., and closes at noon; the morning glory, poppy, water lily, pimpernel and marigold, opening at five, seven, eight and nine a. m., respectively; the Star of Bethlehem, which closes at 11; the passion flower, which opens at noon; the beauty of night, which opens at five p. m.; white lily, opening at six, and the blue convolvulus, at two a. m.—Chicago Herald.

And Do It Without Delay.

Call your neighbors together and devise some way for making the roads good in your vicinity.

HIS COURAGE FAILED.

He Was Brave Enough Until He Faced Mary Ann, Then He Wilted.

It is the proud boast of Archie Bruce that he is a lineal descendant of the great Scotch hero, and as becomes a man of his blood, he prides himself on his courage. For several months there has been in his family a servant who has completely terrorized his wife, the latter being the victim and not the commander of her nerves. There was a terrible row between mistress and maid last Saturday, and on Monday morning Mrs. Bruce said to her husband:

"Archie, I cannot bear Mary Jane any longer. Won't you please discharge her before you go to business this morning? You know how afraid of her I am."

"Certainly," replied Mr. Bruce, with naive courage, "certainly. The creature that ever cracked a cup or cleaned a kettle cannot cow me."

The valiant Archie, however, sometimes surprises himself and his friends by floating along on a stream of alliteration. Proceeding to his hat and coat, he descended to the basement kitchen, and in stentorian tones bravely addressed the servant:

"Mary Jane, ahem! I must hurry off now, but should Mrs. Bruce asked me to tell you that she wants, ahem!—to speak to you after I have gone to the office!"—San Francisco News Letter.

Brothers in Affliction.

The ear can sympathize with that ancient Indian who is credited with giving his name to the city of Cheboygan. He had just returned from a long hunting trip through the northern wilds of the Michigan peninsula when he was overtaken by a severe cold and dashed his hopes by telling him he was the father of a third little daughter. The noble red man straightened up, and with a look of deepest disgust on his coppery face, gutturally exclaimed: "She-boy-gain!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Good Reason.—Grandma—"I wouldn't eat that hard apple in that way, Willie." Willie—"I shouldn't think you would, grandma. I wouldn't either if I didn't have my teeth 'n you've got."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Bacon.—"I can't understand why your wife calls that Wagner stuff heavenly music." Egbert—"Because it sounds like thunder, I suppose."—Yonkers Statesman.

The Nickel Plate Road, with its Peerless Trio of Fast Express Trains Daily and Unexcelled Dining Car Service, offers rates lower than via other lines. The Short Line between Chicago, Buffalo, New York and Boston.

The scarcity of men should never result in making a poor one more desirable, but it unfortunately does.—Atchison Globe.

After physicians had given me up, I was saved by Pao's Cure.—Ralph Erie, Williamsport, Pa., Nov. 22, 1893.

For disobedience the small boy frequently takes the palm.—Chicago Daily News.

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is taken Internally. Price 75c.

You needn't stretch it to put quartz in a pint cup.—Golden Days.

THE MARKETS.

	New York, July 17.
FLOUR—No. 2 red.....	2 45 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	75 @ 79
CORN—No. 2.....	40 @ 42
OATS—No. 2.....	29 @ 30
RYE—No. 2.....	64 @ 66
BUTTER—Extra cream.....	8 75 @ 9 00
EGGS—Family.....	10 50 @ 10 75
EGGS—Western.....	5 45 @ 5 50
EGGS—Eastern.....	5 40 @ 5 45
CHEESE—Large white.....	8 75 @ 8 84
CHEESE—Small white.....	19 @ 21
WOOL—Domestic.....	12 @ 13
CATTLE—Steers.....	4 25 @ 4 30
CATTLE—Cows.....	3 00 @ 3 20
HOGS.....	4 70 @ 4 75

CLEVELAND.

FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4 35 @ 4 38
Minnesota patent.....	3 40 @ 4 10
Minnesota extra.....	3 10 @ 3 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	71 1/2 @ 72
Yellow on track.....	37 1/2 @ 38
OATS—No. 2.....	30 @ 31
BUTTER—Creamery.....	17 @ 18
EGGS—Fresh laid.....	8 @ 8 1/4
POTATOES—Per bushel.....	13 @ 14
SEEDS—Prime timothy.....	1 20 @ 1 40
Hay—Timothy.....	3 00 @ 3 10
Bulk on market.....	10 00 @ 12 00
CATTLE—Steers.....	5 00 @ 5 10
SHEEP—Fair.....	4 25 @ 4 30
HOGS—Yorkers.....	4 40 @ 4 50

CINCINNATI.

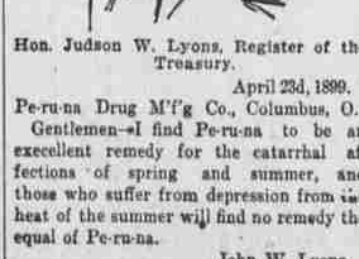
FLOUR—Family.....	2 40 @ 2 65
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	71 1/2 @ 72 1/4
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	26 1/2 @ 27
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	27 1/2 @ 28
EGGS—No. 2 (new).....	19 1/2 @ 20
HOGS.....	3 00 @ 3 10
EGGS—Fresh laid.....	4 40 @ 5 20
SEEDS—Choice mixed.....	4 75 @ 5 50
Best lambs.....	6 75 @ 7 01
HOGS—Yorkers.....	4 40 @ 4 65
Pigs.....	4 00 @ 4 50

PITTSBURG.

EGGS—Extra.....	5 00 @ 5 15
Fair.....	4 75 @ 4 90
SHEEP—Prime wethers.....	4 50 @ 4 60
Spring lambs.....	5 00 @ 5 10
HOGS—Yorkers.....	4 55 @ 4 60
Pigs.....	4 25 @ 4 40

REGISTER OF TREASURY.

Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register of the United States Treasury, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says:



Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury.

April 22, 1899.
Peruna Drug Mfg. Co., Columbus, O.:
Gentlemen—I find Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affections of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of the summer will find no remedy the equal of Peruna.

John W. Lyons.
No man is better known in the financial world than Judson W. Lyons. His name on every piece of money of recent date, makes his signature one of the most familiar ones in the United States. Hon. Lyons address is Augusta, Ga. He is a member of the National Republican Committee, and is a prominent and influential politician. He is a particular friend of President McKinley.

Ministry of English.

Where does the slang of the day originate? When a new verbal monstrosity comes into currency its origin is as mysterious as the effect is startling. On a roof garden last night a weary-looking youth in a straw hat, they had seen better days and with telltale galls beneath his eyes, released two straw from his mouth long enough to remark, languidly, that he was suffering from a horrible case of the "ding-bats." His companion, who looked like a vaudeville lark, had just remarked in a tone loud enough to be heard by her neighbors, that one of the performers was "a useless bunch of trousers." (One meant that his head ached, the other that the object of her criticism was professionally incompetent. It's a great language.—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.)

Lucy's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Filling the Gap.

The bright boy of fiction is playing with his Noah's ark.
"What are these two chips of wood?" asks the bright boy's father.
It is necessary for the bright boy of fiction to have a father, you know; there has to be somebody to draw him out.
Them, replied the bright boy, without hesitation, is the microphone.
Of course, if we think a minute, we perceive that there must have been a pair of microbes on the ark.—Detroit Journal.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Paste, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

A New Game.

McSwatters—I hear that you put a stop to your wife's going through your pockets.
McSwatters—Yes.
"How do you work it?"
"Put locks in your pockets."—Berlin Herald.

Are You Ever Depressed?

And is it not due to nervous exhaustion? Things always look so much brighter when we are in good health. How can you have courage when suffering with headache, nervous prostration and great physical weakness? Would you not like to be rid of this depression of spirits? How? By removing the cause. By taking



It gives activity to all parts that carry away useless and poisonous materials from your body. It removes the cause of your suffering, because it removes all impurities from your blood. Send for our book on Nervousness.

To keep in good health you must have perfect action of the bowels. Ayer's Pills cure constipation and biliousness.

Write to our Doctors.

Perhaps you would like to consult some eminent physician about your condition. Then write us freely of the particulars in your case. You will receive a prompt reply, with cost.

Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

Lazy Liver

"I have been troubled a great deal with a torpid liver, which has caused indigestion. I found CASCARETS to be all I could find for it, and secured such relief the first trial, that I purchased another supply and was completely cured. I shall only be too glad to recommend CASCARETS whenever the opportunity is presented."

Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Mass.

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REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, No Good, Never Sickens, Weakens, or Grips. 25c. 50c.

CURE CONSTIPATION.—Hering, Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York.

NO-TO-BAC

Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to cure TOBACCO HABIT.

FAT ADIPO-CURA

Will reduce your weight 10 to 20 pounds a Month. No starving. No Special Diet. Purely Vegetable—Absolute.

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A. N. K.—1870

PISO'S CURE FOR

CONSUMPTION



FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF PREMIER GREENWAY'S PURE-BRED CATTLE RAISED IN WESTERN CANADA.

tunity for acquiring land or getting into lucrative business of some kind that is equal to any even offered in this country. Some years ago the people of the United States were accustomed to see Canada figure on the maps